

H. B. M. P. H. Papers

11/1/53

(31)

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES	
LOCATOR	2324
BOX	13.3 / 53
FILE	

AFT
CANADIA

AFTER 10 DAYS RETURN TO
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
TORONTO



CANADA'S
ARE OPEN
TO TOURISTS



Dr. H. C. Burleigh,
BATH, Ont.

Prof Dupuis & Clerk
Stone Fence on the
Middle Road



Dupuis
worked at Ellinger, for
years

June 14, 1988

Napanee Beaver 1900

Should read Trilford Hagan

-married Priscilla Hagan

Sept 7, 1900

Hazel Walker

Priscilla was my grandfather's
half sister

To _____
Date _____ Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M _____
of _____
Phone _____ (AREA CODE) _____ (NUMBER) _____

- ☐ TELEPHONED ☐ PLEASE CALL
- ☐ CALLED TO SEE YOU ☐ WILL CALL AGAIN
- ☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL ☐ WANTS TO SEE YOU
- ☐ CALL OPERATOR NO. _____ AT _____

By _____

DISCHARGE SUMMARY *KGH

134902

FRANKLIN, John Edward,
R.R.#3,
+Bath, Ontario

Age: 52

Dictated: 18/4/72
Typed: 2/5/72

Referred by:

Dr. Burley.

Admitted: 22/3/72

Discharged: 25/3/72

Final diagnosis:

Bilateral leg pain, not yet diagnosed.

History:

This 52 year old man presented with a several month history of pain in both legs after ^{walking} one block relieved by rest. He has had no back injury and is otherwise well. He has smoked since the age of 17.

Physical Examination:

Full range of motion. Reflexes were normal. Peripheral pulses all present. Mild trophic changes of his toes, no bruits, no paresis, neurological intact.

In view of the fact that he had good peripheral nutrition and good peripheral pulses it was felt that this was not a claudication problem, it was felt it maybe due to a spinal stenosis.

A myelogram was carried out which was negative. Electrolytes were normal. SMA 12 was normal. Urine was negative. Electrocardiogram was within normal limits. CSF protein 35 mg%. Pandy test was negative. His hemogram was within normal limits. No definite cause for his symptoms could be established.

He was discharged to be followed in the clinic.

Dr. Beamer/tb

R. Beamer, M.D.
for- M. A. Simurda, F.R.C.S.(C)

c.c. Dr. Simurda
Dr. Burley
Dr. Beamer
Chart

(dictated but not read)

1865 October

7000 415

417

1876
201
117618

g. R heels $\frac{1}{2}$ let 11 con 10

Canby

1878 James Wells us $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 29 Corn 7

Quadrin
12

Dupuis T.K. conty lot 31 R
 Duels John A 4 33

well from 4 m

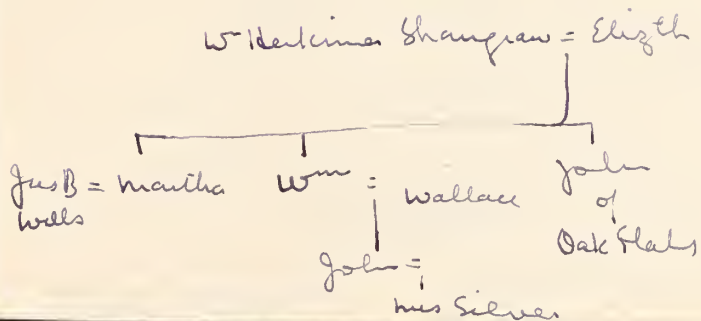
Peelands

1904	with James	4	let 17
	George	4	" 15
	with 15	10	" 11

1874
14
Jany

Woods 15 10 11

Albert Wells, with brother Stanley, were sons of James Wells (Dupuis), by second wife named Shangraw. James Wells' first wife was a Hagedorn.



59
F

7 nov 1859 was Monday
5 .. injured + d. 7th

Joseph Dupres injured in vehicle
accident 5 nov + died 7th Nov 1859.

1925
75
1850

ma

Portland Ip Census 1857 DUPUIS

Joseph Wells farmer French h/omde	WMth	(59
Emm	b1808	52
James B laborer	b1829	(24
Saborg	b1829	24
Thomas R x School teacher	b1833	C.E. 19
Nathan x	b1836	16
Joseph	b1839	13
Catharin	b1839	13 F

1859, 7 Nov Mr. Joseph Dupuis of Portland died from being thrown from his sulky on Saturday evening last by a waggon running against him; he was insensible from his fall till his death.

b 1836

clock 1850

Smuel 1851-4

1856
Tangut 6 yrs 1862

To Owens 1862

Grad

1866 ad 30

1867 met Chas. May

1880 Prof Wash

1884 Glen Sep Gerson
part time O

1893 Dec - 40 yrs Gerson

1904-5 - Chas

Guthrie

~~Smith~~

Atlas of 1878

Portland

Shangraw James	NW pt conc 3	lot 15	30 ac
"	" W 1/2	" 4 " 15	150 100 ac
"	"	" 4 " 16	200
Lake Ira B	"	" 4 " 17	100
Freeman Phil	E 1/2	" 4 " 17	80 ac
Curran, Jno	W 1/2	" 4 " 17	80 ac
Shangraw W H	(H?) W 1/2	" 5 " 15	100 ac
Wells J. B	W 1/2	" X " 11	100 ac
Livesley Jacob	N 1/2	" XIV " 10	100 ac

Beafield

Leman A	S 1/2	" III	" 3 80 ac
" gas	N E pt	" III	" 5 40 ac

Patrons

Portland

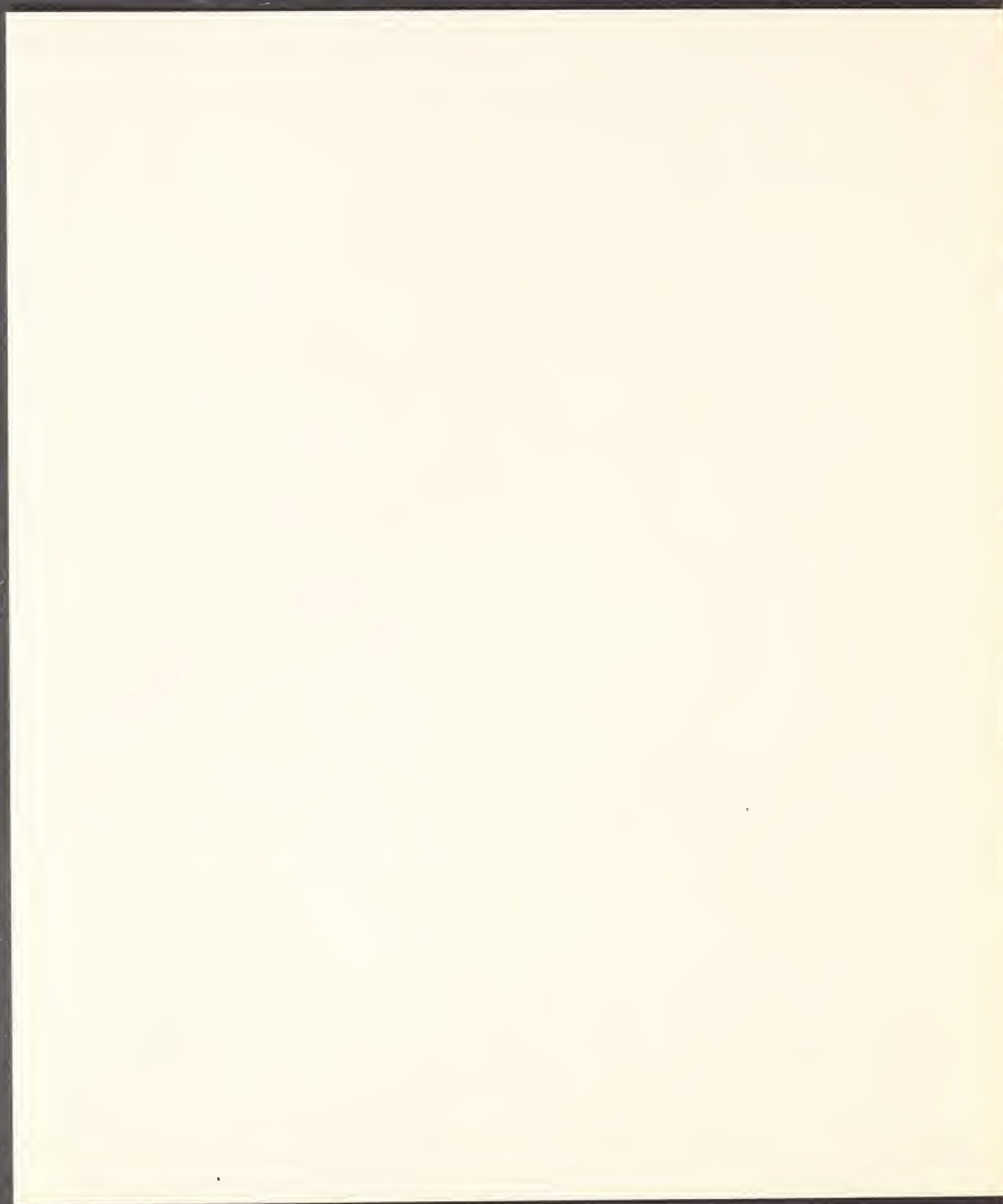
Curran John	conc 3	lot 15	farmer & sail maker	Yerkes Nelson	1840
"	"	"	"	" Out	1813
Lake Ira B	4	" 16+17	"	collected	" 1840
Shangraw W H	5	15	"		

Emmorton

Wells James	" 7	" 29	farmer	nan & weller	Can	1831
Leman Geo	" 5	" 1	wagon maker	Mower	"	1825

1865

Nathan F. Dupuis	Knights Arch St betw Deacon & Union	
Morris	"	M D. Odesa Phys & Surgeon
T. K.	"	Emest Con 4 lot 31 f.
Jos & James Wells	Portland	4 " 17 x 18 f
John B	"	Emest 4 " 33



Markimong on north
shore of St. Lawrence
between Three Rivers &
Berthier

Jos Parker
b. 1767

Joseph Dupuis = Eleanor Parker
b. 1767
d. 7 Nov 1859
b. 1767
d. 25.2.1800

1836 Can 4 b. 17 Portland

James = Sabra Haydon
b. 1828 d. 1828

b. 1828 = Martha Haydon
d. 1828
d. 1828

Albert = Vina Martin Stanley
b. 1860

d. 1860
2d Hannah
S. P.

a daughter

Thos R = 23.1.1861
b. 25.3.1833

Elizabeth E 2nd
d. 1861

5 children

142 sq.
3 + 4 in College
100 young
one was Rupert

Bernard = Helen Grace Arney

Eleanor a = Eleanor Reynolds
SP

Nathan Fellows = 1860 Amelien
b. 1836 McGinnis dead

reverses to Martin
b. Nov 1835
d. 17 Sep 1882
at 46.10.0

Danson Asker Dupuis = Alice Martin
d. 1.11.1887
29.1.0
(b. Oct 1858)

Edna

b. Jan 1883
d. Apr 1971
b. Calverton

Wm. H. H. H.

James = 10 W

Wm. H. H. H. = 22 1/2

William F

Thomas

James = 10 W 1840
b. 1828 2 daughter Shangraw
Stanley
George
Railroader
McCartney in Calif
related to Elmore
Elmer = Eileen
"Bernie" Reynolds
Presumed
Bernard = b. 1887
adopted
by the
Pine St
Bellville
d. 2.3.1957
Beatrice
Leeman
Peters
lived in
Montreal
Returned
to Kingston
a pers widow
now in St Marys
James = 10 W 1840
b. 1828 2 daughter Shangraw
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SONS and DAUNGHTIE

Portland Map 1860

	cone	lot.
Lake B	3	14+15
Dunbar a	4	15
Shangraw. J.	4	15
	4	16
Dupuis N. F.	4	17
Wells J. B	4	17
Lake T1	4	17

made a wooden closet and set it
in the gable end of the drive house.

Directory of 1865

Ernesttown

Dupuis, T. K	4	31 f.	(village of Odessa)
Semmon Geo.	5	1 f.	
Wells, John B	4	33	(village of Odessa)

Fredericksburg. No.

Wells James	7	27 f.
" Stephen Allen	7	27 f.
Thos & J.	7	28 f.

Fredericksburg So

Wells Jacob	2	- h
" Robert	1	---

Bedford

Semmon James	2	6 h
" Solomon	3	3 h

Kingston

Semmon, Thos	5	9 h
--------------	---	-----

Portland

Dunbar Andrew	5	17
David	5	17
James	-	17 f.
Lake. Ira Sen	4	16 f.
Semmon Ira		9 h
Semmon Sanford	1	11 h
Shangraw James	3	15 f.
William	4	15 f.
Wells James	4	17 f.
Joseph	4	18 f.

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One of the most remarkable feats in the annals of Kingston was the designing & construction of the clock in the tower of Saint Hall at Queen's University. The designer of the clock was Professor Nathan Fellows Dupuis, who ~~was~~ ^{was} of the ~~Science Faculty~~ ^{was} and Professor of Mathematics in 1904, the year in which the clock was ~~designed~~ ^{created}.

Professor Dupuis, ~~was of French origin~~ ^{was of French origin}. His father, Joseph Dupuis, ~~the father of the professor~~ ^{27 mi. west of this river}, was born in 1798 in Markham, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River between Quebec & Three Rivers. He removed to the Kingston area where he married Eleanor Baker, of United Empire Loyalist descent. They settled on lot 17, concession ⁴ of Portland Township, west of the village of Harrowsmith. Three of their sons, James B., born in 1828, changed his surname to Wells and became a farmer on the north end of the township. Thomas, the second son, born in 1833, became a noted physician, practicing in Odessa, and later in Kingston.

Nathan Fellows Dupuis, the third son, was born in 1836. He seems to have inherited a flair for mechanics. When at 13 ^{or 14} years of age, he made a clock from bits of materials found on the farm. On completion this clock was placed in position in the barn on the family farm, where it continued to keep very good time.

The fact that a young teenager was capable of constructing a clock created a stir in the Township. Presently the news reached Kingston, when it came to the knowledge of Smith Brothers, Dr. Allen Smith, an English clockmaker who had recently opened a jewelry store in the city. Mr. Smith travelled to the Dupuis home to call on this young clockmaker, an attachment developed and the young man was induced to take employment with him. In a short time, having learned all the secrets of the art known to Smith, he branched out for himself. Within a short time, he became a school teacher, and remained such for a period of six years. Then he entered Queens and graduated in 1866 at the age of 30 years. In the following year, 1867, he was appointed Professor of ~~Natural~~ Chemistry and the Natural Sciences, which position he held for 13 years. In 1880 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics, which position he held until his retirement in 1911 at the age of 75 years 385

To be Salmonized

- A Hand Across the Years	1		
- Kingston Fifty Years Ago	23		
out - Body Snatching	6		
- Songs of the St. Lawrence River	11	12	
- Religious Rites in the Wilderness	3		
Anthony M. Jones's Mass	1		
out - Millenism & the End of the World	8		
Struggle for a Continent	13		
- Samuel Beckett's Gray City	1		
When I am dead	2	3	
Cannibalism	3	52	
out - Wassau at Cherry Valley	8		
Demolished Point Herkimer's	2		
Cannibalism	2		
Mad as the	3	57	
- Go West young man	1	61	
A Point of View	13	74	79
The Blockhouse in Bergen Wood	76		
St. John & the Fish			
Tragedy at the Five Mile House	31		

15-8
24
134

less 24

British Whig

Mar. 18, 1885 Verona Items.

Last night the Orangemen held their tea meeting in the Hall at Verona. Quite a number attended. After supper the following program drawn up by Dr. Dupuis was given:

- Song by Miss Ella Wells
- Reading by Dr. Dupuis
- Organ solo by Dr. Dupuis
- Reading by Dr. Dupuis

(a note, added to Nathan Dupuis' name in list of residents on lot 17 Conc. 4 Portland Township, states that "he built a wooden clock & put it in the gable end of the dress house".) on lot 17 conc 4 appears there:

T. I. Lake
J B Wells and
N. F. Dupuis

Clark Family
by
Estelle Clark Watson

P. 277 Our informant said Jacob Storms had a son George who had at least:

- 1 John
- 2 George
3. James
- 4 Abraham

5 Amanda S., who marr. ——— Leeman.

Dunston of 1904	Shannon Jas + Jas	Yule + Smith	d	15
	Lake Elizabeth	Yule	d	17
	Lake, Mantland	Pelworth	+	17
	Wells, Albert, Verona		+	11 9
Portland Township	Stanley		+	11 10
	Curran James	Yule	+	4 16
	John	Pelworth	+	4 16
	Leeman John	Bedford Wells	+	14 5
Bedford Township	Sandford	Glendower	f	3 5
	Leeman	Adcock	f	6 5
Bancroft Township	Leeman	Kepler	f	7 6
	Leeman Sandford		f	5 10
Harrison	Leeman	Shos	f	5 10
	Leeman	Westbrook	f	5 10

The Upper Canada Genealogical Society

Census of 1851

Portland Township.

Joseph Wells	Farmer	b. Can (French)	West. Meth	a 54	next
Erener	" (Eleanor)	"	"	52	"
James B	" Laborer	"	"	24	"
Sabry	"	"	"	24	"
Thomas R.	School teacher	" (b 25.3.1833)	"	19	"
Nathan	"	" (b. 1836)	"	16	"
Joseph	"	"	"	13	"
Cathrine	"	"	"	13	"

Atlas of 1878

Portland Township

J. B. Wells W $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 11 Cont X 108 acres. (John Curl Place
now owned by Elliot McKnight)

Wilton Cemetery

Sanford Seeman 1834-1922
 Alida, his wife, 1840-1910 (née Walker)
 Frank Seeman 1864-1902
 Minerva Seeman 1863-1867 (née Asselstine)
 Harvey Seeman 1848-1926
 Emeline T. Emerson 1845-1914

Morrison Cemetery

George Lemmon 1826-1892
 Elizabeth Stephens, his wife, 1830-1899
 Sidney Lemmon, 1858-1887
 John S. Lemmon 1851-1921

Fellows Cemetery

James Randolph, d. Sept. 3, 1883, aged 84 years
 Elizabeth Lemmon, his wife, d. Jan. 19, 1881, aged 73 years.



Wells

Wells. James wts³ 12.30.1788, 5.31.1791, 2.13.1792, 3.13.1792, 12.17.1792
3.12.1797

= Content-

→ Jesse³ bp 10.28.1794

Allyn³ bp 6.14.1797

Prudence³ bp 9.18.1799

James² bp 3.2.1802

Jehiel² bp 12.25.1804

Polly² bp 3.11.1807

John wts 2.26.1793 = Content Castle³ 3.27.1793

St. Georges - nil

L.B.O - nil

W.E. List

William

1

Incorporated Loyalist A.M.C.L. Shipwright
Stamped Book.

Napanee Beaver 1900

1900

Sept 7 married at Enterprise 29 Aug. Wilford Wager & Paulilla
Wells, both of Hinchinbrook. Myrtle is sister of groom

Nov. 9 Mrs. G.S. Hawley & daughter Maud visiting her parents,
Mr. & Mrs. George Wells, Murray, Ont.

1903

Feb 27 Miss Gladys Cliff, Napanee, & Miss E. Howell, visiting
their cousin, Miss E. Wells, Palace Road.

(Monday)

J.C. Clark Diary

1859, 7 Nov - Mr. Joseph Dupont of Portland died from being
thrown from his sulky on Saturday evening, last by
a waggon running against him; he was insensible
from his fall till his death.





Mr. H. C. Burroughs.

33 Ont. St.

Kingston
Ont.

507

Mrs. Jane Varkaris
2153 Beaumont Rd.
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1H 5V2

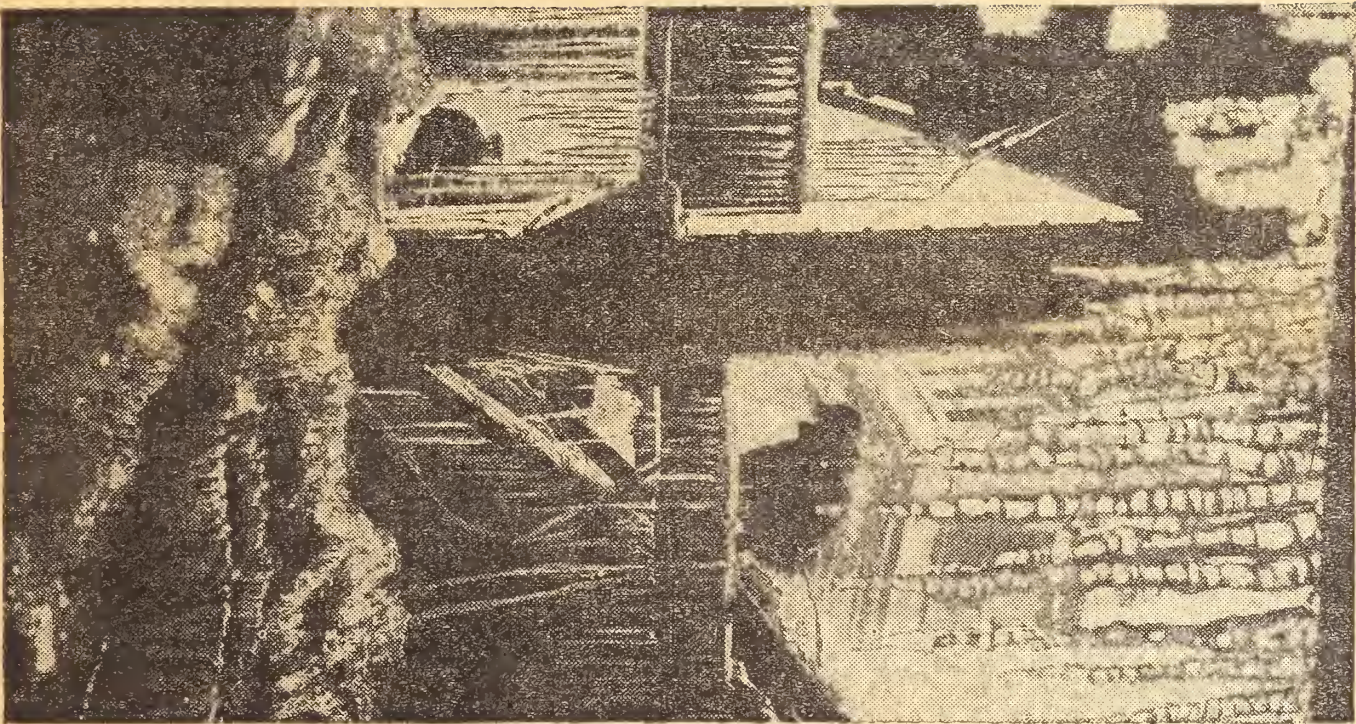
After water was poured on smoldering ruins of bomb-blinded London buildings, temperature sheathed everything in ice, dampened fires. Above, huge icicles make grotesque effect on damaged structures.

Full World

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1941

SURRENDERS

Winter Covers London Ruins



After water was poured on smoldering ruins of bomb-blasted London buildings, sub-zero temperature sheathed everything in ice, hampering rescuers. Above, huge icicles make grotesque effect on bare steel girders.

Start Ma

Romantic
fitted together
of a clock
and through
genius attain
of the Great
"ersity" was
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historic hall
sity which
That was
Dupuis, and
him before
Grant Hall
son, the dea
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be rememb
great man o

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Dean Mathe
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him out of
position in
walks with
the proudest
on the North

"About a
Dean Mathe
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Kingston w
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Jewellers.

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at 144 Uni
the street
brary.

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that the loca
teach him, t
trade for lo

Bill

From that s
Nathan Fello
on a career wh
of chemistry
mineralogy an
university wh
him Monday.

Started Career as Clock Jan 28 1941 Maker, Prof. N. F. Dupuis One of Queen's Great Men

Romantic story of a boy who fitted together the broken pieces of a clock he found on a farm and through his craftsmanship and genius attained the title of "One of the Great Men of Queen's University" was unfolded Monday afternoon in a notable lecture in an historic hall at the same university which gave him fame.

That was was Nathan Fellowes Dupuis, and the man who told of him before a huge audience in Grant Hall was Dr. John Matheson, the dean of arts, whose kindly and understanding spirit will be remembered as long as the great man of whom he spoke.

In an "Horatio Alger" study, Dean Matheson simply told of how one person's capabilities had lifted him out of obscurity to an eminent position in a university which walks with pride and honor with the proudest educational institution on the North American Continent.

"About a century ago," began Dean Matheson, "an English clockmaker by the name of William Smith, set up the business in Kingston which is still carrying on under the name of Smith Brothers, Jewellers. One day a story came to his ears of a lad of 13 or 14 years of age, living in the country a few miles from the city, who had made a clock from bits of materials he was able to pick up around the farm.

Clock Was Marvel

"The clock," continued Dean Matheson, "was said to be hanging in the barn and to be going and keeping good time. It had already become a marvel in the neighborhood. Mr. Smith went to the country to investigate, and found that the story was true. The lad was Nathan Fellowes Dupuis. It is interesting to know that the same clock has been hanging for years, and still is, in the old Dupuis home at 144 University Avenue, across the street from the Douglas Library.

"The young clockmaker and the older one met and became lifelong friends. The boy was induced to come to the city to learn clockmaking with his new friend. He made such progress that in a few months he had learned all that the local business was able to teach him, but he practised the trade for four years."

Brilliant Career

From that story-book beginning, Nathan Fellowes Dupuis continued on a career which saw him teacher of chemistry, physics, geology, mineralogy and biology in the university which paid tribute to him Monday.

be a teacher during the active remainder of my days."

"He was not a man who lightly turned away from a thing that he had set out to do," said Dean Matheson. "The instincts of the teacher were part of his being."

Dean Matheson told of how Professor Dupuis' suggestion that an engineering school should be established in Kingston, in connection with Queen's University, had borne fruit. When the School of Mining was established in 1893, Prof. Dupuis became dean of applied science.

"It is interesting to note a few of the instruments which were made by Prof. Dupuis, and are still here," said Dean Matheson.

Unique Clock

In Prof. Dupuis' former residence at 144 University there is a clock which is unique. Its mechanism runs nine dials, one for mean time, one for sidereal time, one for the day of the month, one for the positions of the planets in the ecliptic, one for certain information about the position of the moon and four for positions of the sun.

"Another clock is familiar to all," said Dean Matheson, "namely the one in the Grant Hall tower. Prof. Dupuis designed it, and it was made from his plans in the university shops. There are also other clocks which he made, as for example, the mean time clock in the university observatory.

"He made," said Dean Matheson, "two orreries, that is, instruments for showing the relative motions of the main bodies in the solar system. In the first one he made, the wheels were driven by pulleys, and on account of a certain amount of error in it due to the slipping of the pulleys, he made another larger one, in which the wheels were driven by gears. There are several other small things, such as mathematical models, and laboratory models, and laboratory instruments, which should be mentioned, some of them of delicate workmanship."

Of the professor who was a "great man of Queen's," Dean Matheson said: "Queen's has had some critical times in her history, in which it appeared as if it would take but little to weight the balance on the wrong side. But on such occasions, the scales turned in her favor by the weight of strong, wise and unselfish personalities.

"The university has been extraordinarily fortunate in this. Not only has her existence been assured in times of crisis, but also elements of sincerity and truth and stability have been

theson told that he had been born in 1836, son of a French-Canadian father and a mother who was a United Empire Loyalist. After his humble beginning on a farm and his start with jeweller Smith, he prepared himself as a teacher and taught in public schools for six years.

"He then entered Queen's University and graduated in 1866 at the age of 30," said Dean Matheson. "His course was a brilliant one, with special work in mathematics and the sciences. In the following year he was appointed professor of chemistry and the natural sciences at Queen's, which position he held for 13 years."

Human and revealing was the next incident in the life of Prof. Dupuis, unfolded by Dean Matheson, who said: "Years later in speaking of these early days he (Dupuis) said: 'When I first came on the staff, Wordsworth's little poem "We Are Seven" was not applicable to the Senate, unless you counted in the janitor, faithful John Cormack; for we were only six.' That was in 1867. In 1880, he was appointed professor of mathematics, and he held this position until the time of his retirement in 1911. He died in California in 1917."

"Break" From Euclid

In 1889 Professor Dupuis published his "Elementary Synthetic Geometry of the Point, Line and Circle," a complete break from the traditional geometry of Euclid and the first venture of the kind in Canada. For many centuries, Euclid was the standard by which all geometry in the schools was judged, and it had acquired the status of a sacred book.

"Dupuis," said Dean Matheson, "used to tell me of the time when a question was eliminated from a paper which he had set for the Ontario high school examinations, on the ground that it might shake the faith of the pupils in the infallibility of Euclid. This almost superstitious regard for Euclid was a great drawback to the value of geometry in the schools for centuries."

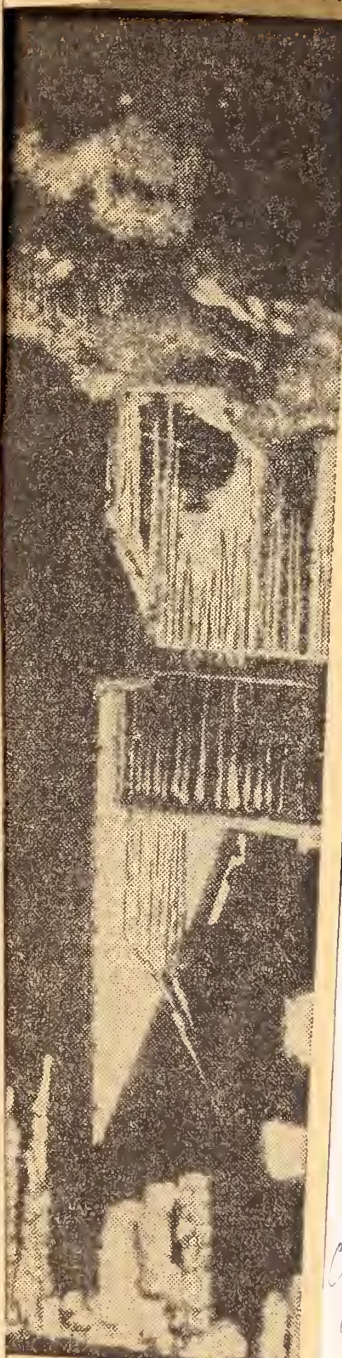
But when Professor Dupuis began teaching mathematics in 1880 he determined that he would never teach Euclid, and he never did.

"His book contained the material of Euclid and much more," said Dean Matheson. "He introduced much that was purely modern, and departed completely from the traditional form. There is no doubt that this book helped a great deal to hasten the departure of Euclid as a text from the Ontario schools, an event which took place early in the present century. It had already been dropped from the schools in various countries of Europe."

Essentially a Teacher

Prof. Dupuis was above all else a teacher. Ten years after his appointment to the staff of Queen's he said: "I am a teacher, who has chosen the profession of teaching for life; and it is probable that I shall continue to

woven into her traditions by the lives of these men. In this service, as a maker of Queen's Prof. Dupuis will ever hold an honored place."



Winter Co

1941

SURF

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

1941

1941

Mrs. Jane Varkaris
2153 Beaumont Rd.
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada
K1H 5V2

Replied
Oct 29/78

Oct 16/78

Dear Mr. Burleigh.

I am researching the various
men that were associated with clocks
primarily in the last century.

This search led me to a maker of
a number of unique Canadian clocks,
Mr. Nathan F. Elmore Dupuis of Kingston.

In looking for information
about him and his background I
came upon your book "Forgotten Leaves
of Local History". I was glad to
find out many details about his
family.

In interest, I quote Archives Nationales
at Trois Rivières concerning a Joseph
Dupuis born 1798 in Maskinonge, and

received many documents about
a person by this name - giving accents
and also many & many descendants
up to which would include
him as being the Joseph Dupuis -
father of N. F. Dupuis of Kingston.

If you wouldn't mind, could
you possibly give me the source
whereby you got information
concerning the correct Joseph
Dupuis, father of N. F. Dupuis.
I know it is a very common name

Now that I have followed a
wrong one, am most curious to
get on right track & follow the
right one.

Thank you very much for your
help - Sincerely,

Jani Varkaris

Chaw photos of N. F. Dupuis clock.

HISTORY OF PROHIBITION LEGISLATION IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

(The Toronto Star)

The following is a skeleton outline of the struggle for prohibitory legislation in Ontario with respect to the consumption of alcoholic liquors. Barring most recent developments, it is from a dry point of view a list of "milestones" of progress, from the wet point of view an anatomy of melancholy.

1852—Hon. C. M. Cameron proposed in Canadian House of Assembly (Upper and Lower Canada) a bill to restrain the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors. By a majority of four it was given a six months' hoist.

1853—Municipalities were given power to prohibit retail sale by by-law.

The "Dunkin" Act

1864—The "Dunkin" Act gave counties, cities, towns, townships and villages authority by popular vote to prohibit retail sale. Adopted by a dozen counties, it was later repealed by all but four.

1876—The Crooks License Act. This took the control of licensing away from municipalities and substituted county or riding boards of license commissioners. Further, it cut off 1880 licenses in the province.

In the same year the Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic was organized at Ottawa.

1878—This is the year of the Canada Temperance Act or "Scott Act." It was passed by the dominion parliament and permitted local option after a popular vote. Within four or five years most of the counties voted themselves dry. Subsequently the act was repealed in almost all the counties that had adopted it.

1890—A provincial statute provided that the council of any municipality could pass a prohibition by-law, the same to take effect only if ratified by the people.

1894—After the introduction of a bill by G. F. Martin to prohibit retail sale of liquor, the Mowat government decided to take a plebiscite. The vote at the municipal election on January 1st, 1894, gave a majority for prohibition of 81,769. Sir Oliver Mowat did not implement the plebiscite by prohibitory legislation.

Dominion Plebiscite

1898—In this year the Liberal party at Ottawa, carrying out a plan in its 1893 platform, held a dominion plebiscite. This was taken on September 29th, and Ontario gave for prohibition a majority of 39,214. No provincial legislation followed.

1902—Ontario prohibitionists urged Premier Ross to carry out Sir Oliver Mowat's promise. The bill which was introduced was provisional upon ratification by the electors. A further proviso was that it must be voted for by a number equal to a majority of the number voting in the last provincial election. The vote on December 4th gave a majority for prohibition of 96,201, but the total vote was short of the 212,723 required. Sir George Ross introduced no prohibitory legislation and this government was defeated in 1905.

1906—The new Whitney Government altered the local option provisions of the license act. It was made obligatory for a council to submit a local option by-law if 25 per cent. of the voters petitioned for it. At the same time the famous three-fifths clause was added. A local option by-law must secure a three-fifths majority. A new vote could be taken every three years.

For the next decade the struggle was for local option. In 1904 only 187 out of 784 municipalities were dry. In 1916, 572 were dry out of 851.

1915—County license commissioners were replaced by a board of license commissioners for the province.

Outstanding Year

1916—This is the outstanding year in the prohibition movement. The Hon. Wm. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, put into force "The Ontario Temperance Act," the famous O.T.A. It was put into operation without a plebiscite.

1919—This is the year of the first referendum. Four questions were submitted: 1—Are you in favor of the repeal of the O.T.A.? 2—Of the sale of 2.5 beer through Government agencies? 3—Of the sale of beer in hotels? 4—Of the sale of all liquors by Government agencies? The majority against the repeal of the O. T. A. was 405,427; against Government sale of all liquors, 235,164.

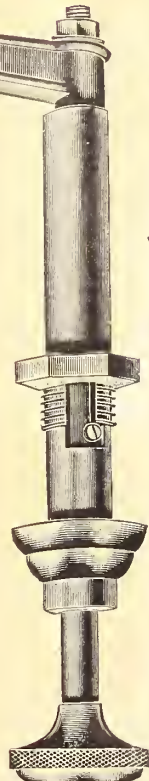
1920—In this year took place one of the most dramatic incidents in O. T. A. history. The Rev. J. O. Spracklin, acting as an enforcement officer, shot during the course of a raid at Sandwich, Beverley Trumble, a hotel-keeper. This cause celebre stirred the province.

1921—A referendum was held on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor into the province. Up to this time individuals could order liquor to be sent in case lots to their residences from Quebec or other provinces and states. As a result an immense exportation business had grown up in Montreal. When the plebiscite was taken the dry majority was 166,835.

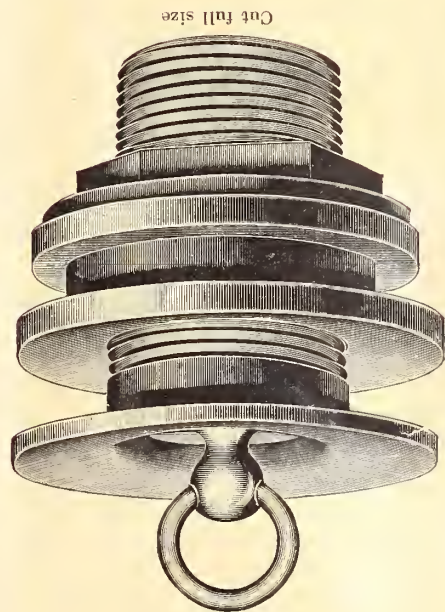
Third Great Referendum

1924—The third great referendum took place on the 23rd of October. The question at issue was the continuance of the O.T.A. or its replacement by what was called "Government control." The vote was 585,676 to 551,761, a majority for the O.T.A. of 33,915.

The last and perhaps the most outstanding event in this historical table is recent history. It is the announcement that the Provincial Government will go to the country on a program of abolishing the Ontario Temperance Act in favor of a system of Government control.



Basin Pull
No. 24



No. 20

BASIN BUS

THE ADAMS &

QUEEN'S CLOCK AND THE CLOCK-MAKER

The Standard has on previous occasions drawn attention to the invalid condition of the university clock. The gallant fellows in Grant hall deserve all that can be done for them, and a good time-piece is more helpful than a broken crutch. The clock requires more than "absent treatment" at the present time. The Standard has obtained from Mr. James Connell the story of the building of it. Mr. Connell was the instructor in the mechanical laboratory of Queen's College, when it was built and he was Prof. Dupuis' co-laborer in its construction. The Standard is sure that its readers will appreciate the story, and hopes the authorities in charge will see to it that a work so generously planned and so cleverly executed, shall continue for generations to come to tell out great days for Queen's. Mr. Connell's story is as follows:

"In the fall of 1904 Prof. Dupuis, in conversation with the writer, working at the tower on Grant hall, said: 'That tower doesn't look finished. I think I will design a clock, instal it and make a present of it to the university. The tower doesn't look finished without a clock.' I approved of his proposal, so he set to work, got out a few details to give me a start. It did not take him long to work out the mathematical part of it to give me the number of gear and number of teeth in each. Then he set to work to make out a complete drawing of the whole thing. By this time I was beginning to get a little skeptical on the matter. I did not know anything about clock construction and the tools in the workshop were of a primitive nature, not adapted for that work.

"However, I got interested in the work and did all in my power to help him along. It took a good deal of planning and scheming on some parts. There is only one wheel I could not get out. It was rather long for my machine, but we got it made in Dundas, by the John Betram & Sons Co. The impression about the college when the clock was under construction, was that the students were doing it, such was not the case. They may have done a few minor details, such as drilling a few holes, but that was all. The work had to be correctly done or it was of no use, so it taxed all my skill, with the limited equipment in the workshop at that time. We worked away at it all the following winter. Prof. Dupuis had his class to attend to, but he got out the drawings in his leisure hours at night, and put in many a long hour at it. He was not a professional draughtsman but he made out a very neat drawing and it was always found correct.

"I had to get a little verbal information sometimes which was given in

few words and easily understood. In all my 55 years at the machine trade, I came in contact with a great variety of men whom I had to work for, but not one of them could tell me so much and say so little as Prof. Dupuis.

Professor Assisted.

In the spring of 1905, when classes were over, we were pretty well on with the work. The professor turned in and assisted at the construction. All the drawings were finished by this time. He took in hand the escapement—the most important piece in the whole mechanism. I was very glad he did so, as I was not accustomed to such delicate work—it was all new to me. We gradually got it put together. Everything fitted nicely. But to make sure it would go, I suggested that if we should fasten it up in the shop and cut a hole in the floor, to let the pendulum hang down into the basement. It is 13 ft. long. How the professor got at the correct length I can't tell. It did not require more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch adjustment. We set it going in the shop one night when we locked up. I said, just in a joke, that I bet she would be stopped when we came in the morning! In the morning I was there first, but I found it going very nicely. We let it remain on the wall for a few weeks. It was out of the way of visitors' fingers. The next job was to plan out the connections for the dials. This took a good deal of work. The professor had to plan them as we went along. Up to this time nothing had been said about how the holes were to be cut in the four sides, for the hand connections, in the tower, and the dials smoothed up, painted and marked, etc. A man would have to be hung in a basket by a rope and tackle in some way. However, Wm. McCartney took the job. It did not take him long and was done in a satisfactory manner.

Putting Clock In Place.

The dials are seven feet in diameter. They don't appear to be that looking from the ground. The next operation was to get the clock in place. The real hard work was only beginning. The difficulty was to climb that long spiral stair. Often we would make a trip up, carry all we could, and when we got there we did not have the very tool we required, and that meant a trip back to the workshop for one of us. Although I was two years the professor's senior, I always took the trip. He admitted I could climb the stairs better than he could. We gradually got it put together. There were few alterations, as we went slowly and made everything secure as we proceeded. The time arrived when the hands were to be put on and set that is to put all four sides at 12 o'clock and make connections inside. One of us would have to go out on top of the tower look over and signal to the one below. I offered to go outside, but I dare not stand and look over, so I

laid down and looked over far enough to see the hands when they were at the proper place. As the professor could not hear me calling I gave so many knocks with the toe of my boot on the floor, and he understood the signal. We got that all done to our satisfaction. Next came the amount of weight and length of chain required to run it. The professor had it figured out but was not absolutely sure about it. The weight is a piece of lead as much as a man can lift. After observing the clock for a day or two, it was found to be a little slow, and about 20 lbs. more of lead were added, this was just what was needed. So after a little adjustment of the pendulum the clock kept good time. After several weeks it stopped one day. We both climbed up to find out the cause and it took some time to discover it. At last we found it and laughed heartily at each other. It was a screw I had made and put on a right hand thread instead of a left. We had not noticed how the wheel revolved which the screw kept in place, so it worked out. After it was all in good running order the Professor took a notion he would like to have it strike the hours and he gave me a sort of idea how it could be done, but it went no further. I was very glad, because there had been enough climbing that long stair for men at our time of life.

Lasting Memorial

But I must say it gave me a great deal of pleasure to be able to assist in the construction and installation of the clock. It will remain a lasting memorial to Professor Dupuis. It was amongst the last work we did at Queen's before we laid down our tools for the rest of our lives.

The following inscription can be found on a small brass plate fastened on the frame of the clock:

Designed by Professor N. F. Dupuis and by him presented to Grant Memorial Hall. Constructed in the Mechanical Laboratory of Queen's College under the supervision of J. Connell, instructor in the laboratory.

Erected May, 1905.

Near the Middle Road east of Kingston one views a fence built with loose stones. Enquiry of an old resident of the vicinity elicited the information that the land close by did not abound with stone but that the fence was built perhaps seventy-five years ago by soldiers who had been isolated for smallpox. Becoming weary of doing nothing, the isolated men decided to erect a fence, and carried the stones from a quarry a mile and a half away. Perhaps the Pittsburgh historian could give further information about the isolation camp.

The serious operation:
And fighting with the Refugees
Is only --- demonstration.

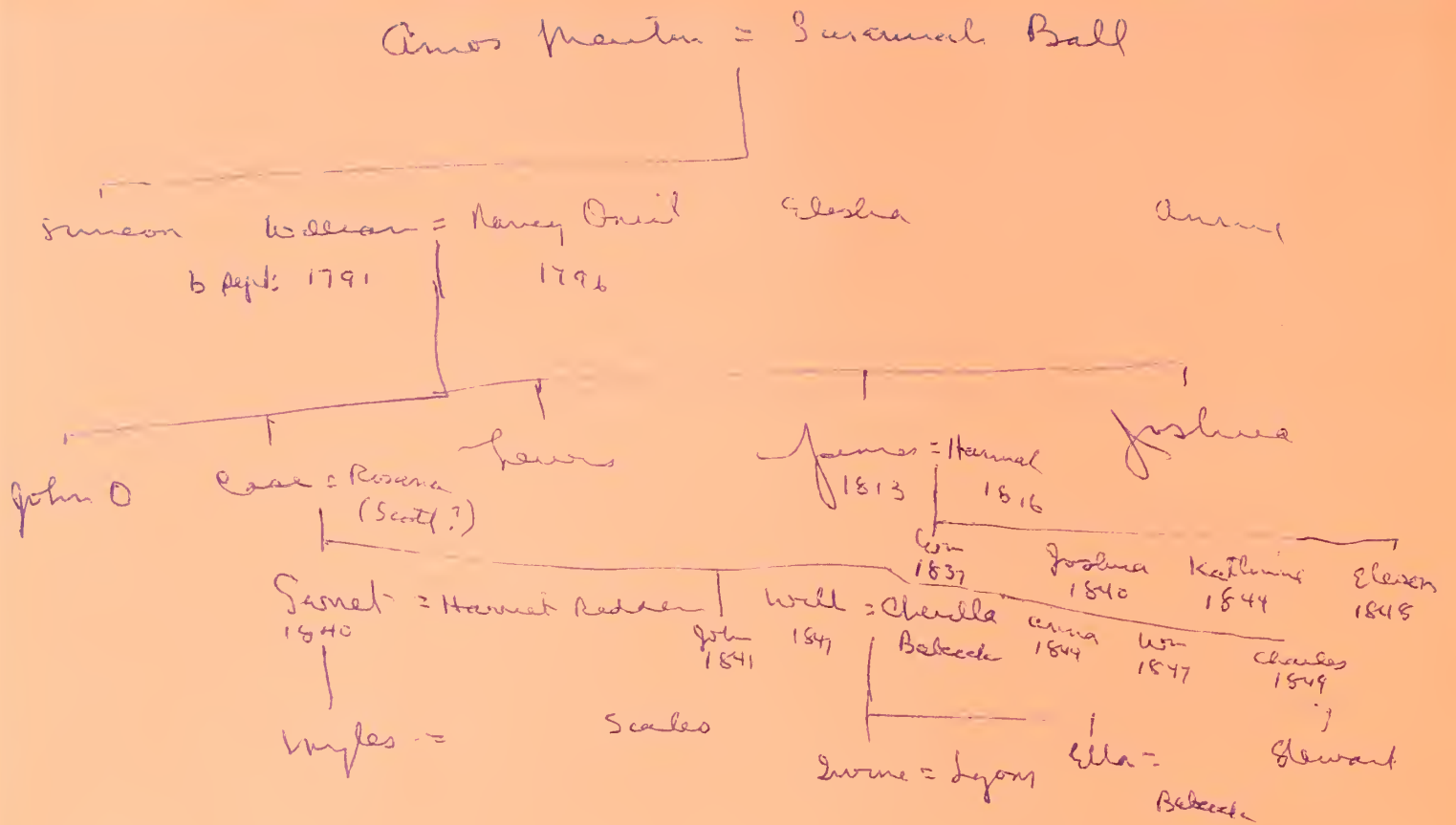
His daring words, from all the crowd
Such great applause did gain,
That every man declar'd aloud
For serious work --- with Wayne.

Many verses later we have:

And now the foe began to lead
His forces to th'attack;
Balls whistling unto balls succeed,
And make the blockhouse crack.

No shot could pass, if you will take
The General's word for true;
But 'tis a d-mnable mistake,
For every shot went through.

The firmer as the rebels press'd
The loyal heroes stand.
~~And still~~
Virtue had nerv'd each honest breast,
And industry each hand.



William = 1812 May 3 = Nancy Oniel.
 ~ 1878. Ernest
 Son 7 Core IV
 SC Core 5
 SW " 6
 Core 6 E 1/2 S
 W 1/2 6
 27 Nov
 d. 1872 aged
 81. 2.
 son Wilton

James Manton =
 Polly Manton
 Polly
 b. 10. 6. 1810

Amos Manton

Amos Martin =

William Martin = 31.8.1812 Mary
of Emetham of Emetham

d. 27.11.1872 or 81.2.0

1878 Emetham Gore 7. Gore IV
S.E. corner 5 x 5 x corner 6
Cone VI E 1/2 S x W 1/4 b

Amos = Mary Shute
1817 d. 25.2.1894.
18.6.1791

Case = Rose (Sott?) John W. = Michael
b. Nov. 1835-
d. 17.9.1882
= Sarah A.

Garrett = Harriet
Rector

Will = Charles
Baker
d. Cornelius

John = Margaret Jane
Greenbush
3 girls in Harbottle

Amos = Alice
b. Oct 1858
d. 1.11.1887
as 29.1.0

Mrs Harri
Parker

Wifes = Seles

Amos = Mary Ella = Baker

Amos
22.12.1874
7.1.1877

John H
5.11.1812
10.3.1877
Charley

Edna

could be found in the whole extent of the Bay of Quinte. Not a settler had
dared to penetrate to the vast forests that circled its shores. Even on the
thatched wigwam of the savage

CAPTIAN MICHAEL GRASS.

Anna Martin = Susannah Ball

William Martin = 31.8.1812 Nancy O'Neil

Michael Ryan Perry = Anne
1795

d 27.11.1872 a.e. 81.2.0

Ernest M Gore 7 Cora IV

SE Emma 5 & SW Emma 6

Cora VI E 1/2 SW 1/4 6

W
Lewis Martin = Sarah A

b Nov 1835

d 17.9.1882

bought book 1847

Samantha Baker Dupuis = Alice E

b. Oct 1858

d 1870

d 1.11.1887

a.e. 29.1.0

= 2°

Casselman

Edna

b Jan 1883

d. April 1871

bn Calverton

Joseph toll Perry =
1835

Harriet Howe
1844

John Wesley Burlingame = Gertrude Nicholas Perry
1856 1862

Ross

Hubert Cyren Burlingame

The serious operation:
 And fighting with the Refugees
 Is only --- demonstration.

 His daring words, from all the crowd
 Such great applause did gain,
 That every man declar'd aloud
 For serious work --- with Wayne.

Many verses later we have:

And now the foe began to lead
 His forces to th'attack;
 Balls whistling unto balls succeed,
 And make the blockhouse crack.

 No shot could pass, if you will take
 The General's word for true;
 But 'tis a d-mnable mistake,
 For every shot went through.

 The firmer as the rebels press'd
 The loyal heroes stand.
~~And still~~
 Virtue had nerv'd each honest breast,
 And industry each hand.

40 Clinton St.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Dec. 8, 1972

Dear Herbert -

Just a note to
tell you that the U.E. certificates
arrived safely and are now
in the process of being framed.

They are really beautiful
and I know my family will
be pleased with them. Thanks
so very much for all your
help and co-operation.

Karl Ettinger dropped in

one afternoon for a visit
and I asked him about his
father's maid - Mrs Dupuis.

I am not sure the name is
spelled correctly. He said he
knew very little of her family
except that her initials were
Prof. D. - head of the Math.
Dept at Queen's. She was
raised by her Grandmother
in Yorkton and seemed to have
a very poor opinion of her
Dupuis relatives. The Grand
mother left her her home in

Yorker. When Mrs D - died
a year ago she left the house to
Barbara Ettinger.

Karl says that Barbara knows all about Miss D^{or} and ^{therefore} ~~could~~ ^{would} give you any information she has about the Dupuis family. He never heard of Dr. Dupuis.

We go to Marion for two
then, hopefully, to Rio for a
couple of wks - pretty to Cuba
too. Hope all the family
are fine. The Grey Cup week end
was super, and Hamiltonians are
proud of the ~~city~~^{country}. Over seas no one
loved it. Thanks,
again. Love. Pansy & Elliott.

1
Sanson B Dupuis = Alice Martin
a boys sister d. y a step-mother
out in Ollawa Casselman
+ d there

= Sarah Martin 8-8974

Edna
b Jan 1883
d April 1971
bur. Cataraqui

Gene Dupuis
in wpg
Lewis W Martin
book bought 1845

Martins Cemetery

Lewis W Martin d Sept. 17. 1882. aged 46. 10. 0 (b. Nov 1835)

Alice E. Dupuis, dau of d. W. + S. A. Martin. d. Nov 1. 1887 age 29. 1. 0
b Oct 1858

Lewis Martin

Camden Con 1 Lot 49 200 acres.



✓ 1812 Aug 31 = Nancy, Shedd, born of Smith
 ✓ 1872, died Aug 8, 1872, 2nd wife of John Shedd, Wilkes
 1878, died Aug 8, 1878, 1st wife of John Shedd, Wilkes
 ✓ 1900 died 1826-1900 & living his wife, "modern" #2, 1000
 Wm S. 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
 1881 Wm S. 1000, 1000, 1000, 1000
 his wife living & 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878
 Son Charles Thompson & living 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878
 1900, 1900, 1900, 1900, 1900, 1900, 1900, 1900
 1878 & a woman in 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878
 ✓ 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878, 1878

1878
 1878

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.

THERESA

NEW YORK

Office Hours: 2 to 4 and 6.30 to 8 P. M.

Telephone: 59

DATE

TO PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

\$

RECEIVED PAYMENT

2. William = Nancy O'Neil 31 Aug 1812

Sep 27, 1791

Nov. 27, 1872

1 Amos 1817-6-16-91 = Mary Steele d Feb 23
1894 ae 75

2 Case = Rosanna Scott?

3 John O = Mahala

4. Lewis

5 James

6 Joshua

1. Garrett = Harriet
Nedow Venn

1 Mrs. Mary Bander

2 Myles = Scales

4. Will = Cherilla
Babcock
d. of Cornelius

1 Irvine = Lyons

2. Ella = Babcock

3 Stewart

3. John = Mary ^{James} Swerback
d. 1877 (1878)

all 2 girls

3. Vennachar

2. Anne = Carr of
Pellworth

Anna 12-22-74

1-7-77

Thos H 11-5-76

3-10-77

5. Charley

~~2 John = Mary Jane~~
~~Swerback~~

William buried Wilson

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

161 NORTH PEARL STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

Nathan F Dupuis

1836

1850 doc -

1851-4 Gravel -

1856-62 Leaching -

1862-3 A series

1866 Grad at 30

1867 Prof Chemistry.

1868 M A Elements of Geom. Optics

1880 Prof Math

1882 Jr. Algebra

1889 Hk Ele. Geom. - O

1893 Doc of Applied Science

Passing 1891 Elements of English & of Geom

1902 Ele. Trigonometry

1904 Design Clock

1905 Map Clock set up -

1906 Man. Id.

1910 Elements of Astronomy

1911 Retired L.L.D

1917 died.

Telephone
Benson Mines 17-F3

Office Hours 2 to 4 P. M.
Mon., Wed. & Fri. 7 to 8. P. M.

H. C. BURLIGH, M. D., C. M.

Newton Falls, N.Y., _____ 19____

To Professional Services

Received Payment,

In the Fall of 1904, Professor Dupuis, as he passed the new Grant Hall with its Tower, decided that a clock should pass the tower and reveal the passing time to all and sunders. The professor, now that he had decided to erect ^{the clock}, began planning its construction, with the assistance of the instructor in the mechanical laboratory. Although the Professor was not a draftsman, his ^{very neat} drawings were always correct. Then, the clock mechanism was assembled. As the pendulum ^{of thirteen feet in length was necessary} was estimated to be thirteen feet. So in order to test the clock, it was necessary to cut a hole in the floor to accommodate it in the testing. ^{the pendulum} After ^{minor} adjustments, ^{the clock worked perfectly} it was time to install it in the Tower. The four dials had to be ^{made over} adjusted and the hands had to be properly aligned. In order to accomplish this one had to lie flat in the tower and look down the wall. Messages was by thumping on the floor. At last the clock was in position and working perfectly. At this time the following inscription on a small brass plate fastened to the frame of the clock, informs us that:

Designed by Professor N. F. Dupuis and by him presented to Grant Memorial Hall. Constructed in the Mechanical Laboratory of Queen's College under the supervision of J. Connell, instructor in the laboratory.

Erected May 1905.

767

On Nov 5 1859 Joseph Dupuis was involved in an collision between two vehicles. He was thrown to the ground and died unconscious on Nov 7th.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The item which appears below was culled from the British Whig of August 31, 1846. The editor apparently has passed judgment on one of his readers. Now it is your turn to express an opinion. What is your verdict?

"We are perfectly satisfied that an old public servant should be properly provided for and we regret that in Mr. J----- M-----'s case, it has not been done: but we question the propriety of making him Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston or any other town. Mr. M----- is the magistrate who convicted the little girl who took one gooseberry from Mr. C-----'s garden

Mr. Smith's employ^{ment}. After a few years he became a school teacher, and continued teaching for six years. He then entered classes at Queen's University, graduating in 1866, with a degree in Science. He was then thirty years of age.

In 1867, Nathan Fellows Dupuis was appointed Professor of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences, which position he held for thirteen years. In 1880 he ^{occupied} was appointed Professor of Mathematics, which position he held until his retirement in 1911 at the age of 75 years. He died in 1917 in California.

Nathan Fellows Dupuis should be remembered for several reasons. Not only ^{did} he build a clock when 13 years of age. In 1889 he published his "Elementary Synthetic Geometry of the Point, Line and Circle," a treatise dealing with Geometry which replaced the ^{in time} Euclid which for ages was the ^{standard} ^{recorded} work on the subject. He also constructed a clock with nine dials, which read mean time, sidereal time, ^{day of the} month, the ^{positions of} the planets, the moon and the several positions of the sun. He ^{in 1904 he} designed and supervised the construction of the clock which faces the tower on Grant Hall.

Genius ^{appears up} ^{erects} ^{raises its head} ^{rears its head} in unexpected places.

In the fall of 1904. Completed in May 1905.

All the parts for the clock, with its four faces, each seven feet in diameter, ^{than others prepared by Prof. Dupuis} were made in the Queen's ^{mechanical} laboratory. All that is, except one which is to be made elsewhere, since it was too large to be accommodated locally. Although Prof. Dupuis was not a draftsman, his very neat drawings were always correct. When the clock was finally assembled, it was necessary ^{and everything fitted in nicely, as} to see ^{was expected it would} whether or not it would run. As the pendulum was 13 feet in length it was decided to hang the clock high in the laboratory, then cut a hole in the floor to let the pendulum hang. Once it was started it was left running successfully over night. Then dials had to be made and with the hands adjusted.

Public Whipping

The Kingston Spectator of Feb 5 1836, refers to a public whipping which took place on the Market Place. The cler reads,
"we forbear ~~to~~ mention the name of the party, trusting that the punishment he has received will operate sufficiently to make him when the civil course he has pursued (Wh Standard Aug 3 1946)

Food for Thought.

(From the Rev. Whig Aug 31 1846)

We are perfectly satisfied that an old public servant should be properly provided for, and we regret that in Mr. James McFarlane's case, it has not yet been done; but we question the propriety of making him Stipendiary Magistrate of Kingston or any other town.

Mr. McFarlane is the magistrate who convicted the little girl who took one gooseberry from Mr. Cameron's garden; and while that transaction is fresh in the recollection of the public, we trust the Government will pause ere that gentleman is made sole acting magistrate in Kingston.

†. 7. 1792
David Lockwood = Hannah Hager

Philip = Allada, or Hildah
Hartman dau Barnabas, Hough U E

Joshua Booth Lockwood = Mary Hartman

b. Ernesttown

d. Camden 19 May 1846

bp. 19 Dec 1798

b. Ernesttown

d. Camden 17 Apr 1869

oc 21 Sep 1837

9 Mar 1842

Amesbury = Maria Jane Lockwood

b. Ernesttown ~~19 May 1823~~

1 Nov 1818

d. Nepesee 19 Jan 1892

b. Ernesttown ~~1 Nov 1818~~ 19 May 1823

d. Camden 7 Apr. 1889

Isaac Amesbury =

b. Camden 25.2 1851

d 12 Feb 1915



Martin File

Elisha Martin, b. 1799; d. 1876, son of Amos¹ Martin & Susannah Ball,
married, 6 or 8 June, 1818, Thankful Babcock, bath of Ernesttown.

Among children were:

1. William, who married a Miss Campsall.

2. Phoebe, married 1st Anson Seeman

children, 1. Alvin

2 Sanford

2nd Mr. Hilbourn

children: 1 Lawson.

3. Mr. Cresselstine

SP

Mrs. Wm Martin, Odessa, about 1938-40

says.

Amos = Susannah
Mr. Ball

Elisha = Thankful
Mr. Babcock

Andrew = Amanda
(Anson?) Storms
Seeman

which?

William = Miss Campsall
= ~~Phoebe Seeman~~

Sanford
Seeman

Amanda Walker, dau of Hiram Walker
and Mercy Seemerman

she has been dead 50 or 55 yrs

Wm William Martin =

Edith Seeman

d. 1899
= Albert

b. 16 Oct 1852

mar. 62 yrs on 12 Nov.

hills

a daughter

Eli son of Elisha & Thankful Babcock.
had children

P. Mulander

Mrs. Carroll

Thankful Seeman



Storms "Monkey Tree".

Storms File

Gilbert Storms L.E., had son Jacob, whose

son George married Rebecca Sager

Their daughter Amanda married a Lemon.

The Lemon children were.

1. Sanford, married Alida Walker (1834-1922; 1840-1910)
2. Robert married Dearie Purdy
3. Lelia married ——— Nones
4. Anne, married ———
5. Charles married ———
6. Charlotte married ———

The children of Sanford Lemon & Alida Walker

were 1. Charles

2. William Doel

3. Frank, married ——— Kesselstine (1864-1904;
1863-1867)

4. Edith married Will Martin of Odesa

Their daughter, Laura, married ——— Hawley

Wm Hall Funerals, Bath

Lemon, Nancy, d. in Ernesttown Sp. 6 Feb 1901, aged 65 yrs, 4 mos.

Funeral in Anglican Church for Charles Lemon, Ernest
Township.



Directory of 1904

Kingston Co.

Leeman Levi, Andock, Barrie Sp.	conc	1	lot	6 f
Lemmon, John Bedford Mills, Bedford "	"	14	"	5 f.
" <u>Sanford</u> Glendower, " "	"	3	"	5 f
Leeman <u>Sanford</u> , Kepler, Kingston "	"	7	"	6 f
Lemmon, Shos, Westbrook " "	"	5	"	10 f
Leman, W.A. Oates, Loughboro "	"	6	"	18 t

Hastings Co

Elzevir & Gimschope	"	2	"	26 f
Lemon, Angus, Queensboro, Lounsbury	"	9	"	11 t
Lemon, Murrey, Sueded Hungerford "	"	2	"	18 t.
" Angus, Thomasburg, Huntington "	"	7	"	6 f
" Donald Madoc, Madoc "	"			

Lemmon & Adeline

Lemmon, W.H. Camden East Camden "	"	1	"	29 t.
" Daniel Odessa Ernesttown "	"	4	"	33 t.
" Hiram, Hope " "	"	6	"	20 f
" Daniel, Hawley so Frederickslyn "	"	3	"	21 t



AMEY FAMILY

1. Frederick Baker U. E. + wife Elizabeth Davy -
2. Mary Baker, b. Mill Haven 29 May 1791; d. 21 Jan 1862, aged 71.7.23
married Peter Amey on 28 Nov. 1811. He b. 1787; d. 16 Dec 1878
3. Amerit Amey, b. Ernesttown 1 Nov. 1818; d. 19 Jan 1892 at Napanee
married 8 Mar. 1841 or 2 Maria Jane Lockwood, b. Camden East
19 May 1823; d. 7 Apr. 1889. Burials at Camden East.
4. Isaac Amey, b. Camden Township (Clark's Mills) 24 or 25 Feb.
1851; d. 12 Feb. 1915. Buried at Napanee. married Ina Getta (Ethel)
Clark, born 6 Dec. 1858, at Syracuse or Fort Plain; d. 6 Jan 1942.
5. Julia Grace Amey, b. 17 May 1887; d. 20 Sept. 1946, at Napanee.
married 14 Nov. 1906, Bernard Leroy Leeman, b. 12 Feb 1884,
at Verona, Ontario; d. 2 Mar. 1957, at Belleville, Ontario
Children:
 1. Edna Grace Leeman, b. 13 Dec. 1908, at Belleville;
married 1st 1926 Ronald Leonard - divorced 1934
2nd 1940 Caleb Calvert - divorced 1948.
Lives at Belleville, Ont., 46 Grove St.
 2. George Leroy, b. 6 Jan. 1911, at Napanee; married 21 Dec.
1932, at Carrying Place, Ont., Lavinia More Weese, who
was born 18 June 1910.
 3. Elmer Amerit Leeman, b. 5 Aug., 1914.
married 2 Sept 1936, Eileen Reynolds, b. Canniffston
30 Mar., 1916
Children:
 1. Valerie Elizabeth Leeman, b. 2 Feb. 1944 (adopted).
 2. William Bernard Leeman, b. 17 Jan. 1948 (adopted).



